

basitarsi rather broad, with pale ochreous hair on inner side. Abdomen extremely polished, impunctate, the second and third segments depressed in middle nearly to base, the basal elevated parts weakly punctured; segments 1 to 4 without hair-bands, but 3 and 4 with pale hair at sides; fifth segment and apex with abundant pale, slightly creamy hair.

Nampa, Idaho, at flowers of willow, April 26, 1916 (*Goldie McGlothlen*).

Related to *A. cyanophila*, Ckll., but easily separated by the very feeble punctures at base of second and third abdominal segments. It seems to be close to *A. trachandrenoides*, Vier., which has never been fully described; but that has the third antennal joint longer, and on that account is excluded by Viereck from the subgenus *Trachandrena*, to which *A. politissima* certainly belongs.

XVIII.—*The Coleoptera of the Falkland Islands.*

By G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

DR. GÜNTHER ENDERLEIN'S account of the insects of Tierra del Fuego, the Falklands, and South Georgia obtained by the Swedish South Polar Expedition, published in the 'Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar,' Band xlvi. no. 3, pp. 1-170, with four plates and numerous text-figures, brings our knowledge of the fauna of these regions up to 1912. His paper does not, of course, include some of the Coleoptera captured by Charles Darwin in Tierra del Fuego and the Falklands during the voyage of the 'Beagle,' which have remained for upwards of thirty years unidentified and buried, as it were, amongst the "Accessions" in the British Museum. The Falkland beetles named by the three members of the Waterhouse family (G. R., C. O., and F.), to whom the Museum is indebted for most of them, are enumerated in Enderlein's list. The remainder, supplemented by various other collections from the same islands received during recent years, including a few species obtained by Fleet-Surgeon M. Cameron in December, 1914, form the material for the present paper, which adds 11 Coleoptera to the Falkland list. The 34 (not 35, as stated) enumerated by Enderlein include 16 apterous Curculionidæ, probably all

endemic, 9 Carabidæ, the winged species of which (*Ant-arctix*) occur along the sea-shore and are not peculiar, 3 Tenebrionidæ, all apterous or incapable of flight, and 1 each of Dytiscidæ, Staphylinidæ, Silphidæ, Byrrhidæ, and Chrysomelidæ, the last-named requiring confirmation. One species of Carabidæ, *Metius harpaloides*, Curtis, type found by Capt. King at Sta. Elena, Patagonian coast, was incorrectly included *, and one Curculionid, *Listroderes lemniscatus*, Quoy & Gaimard, type from the Falklands †, omitted by Enderlein, who probably followed Kolbe's Magellanic list (1907) without verifying his citations. The additions are: two families with one species each (Lathridiidæ and Pythidæ), 6 apterous Curculionidæ, 2 Staphylinidæ, and 1 Byrrhid, bringing the total to 44. Several minute Staphylinidæ, at present undetermined, were also taken by Mr. Cameron in the Islands in 1914. Darwin must have met with the Curculionid-genus *Listroderes* there, but no representative of it has been found in the Museum.

I hope to deal with various other Magellanic and Chilean Coleoptera captured by him in a separate paper. The following is a revised list of the species known from the Falklands, nearly all of which appear to have been taken on the East Island ‡:—

Carabidæ.

1. *Lissopterus quadrinotatus*, G. R. Waterh.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*C. Darwin*, *C. J. C. Pool*), Stanley Harbour and Port Stanley (*Enderlein*, *M. Cameron*).

Type in B.M. Enderlein names two varieties of this insect, *binotatus* and *piceus*. His figure represents an immature reddish example. There are also specimens of this species in the Museum labelled "Straits of Magellan," presented by the Lords of the Admiralty in 1869, but the locality requires confirmation.

2. *Brachycælus virescens*, G. R. Waterh.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*Lebrun*, sec. *Rousseau*); TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Navarin Isl. and Hunter's Peak in Hermite Isl., near

* Cf. Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 36.

† Cf. Guérin, Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 304.

‡ The Ichneumonid described and figured by Enderlein in his Falkland paper under the name *Ophion larseni*=*O. occidentalis*, Morley (March, 1912), the latter name having a few months' priority.

Wigwam Cove, not far from Cape Horn, and Hardy Peninsula (*C. Darwin*), Orange Bay, Hoste Isl., and Cape Horn (*Hyales & Hahn*), Nose Peak (*R. Crawshay*); S. CHILE, Punta Arenas (sec. *Fairmaire*; *R. Crawshay*), Port Famine (*C. Darwin*).

Type in B.M.

3. *Migadops falklandicus*, G. R. Waterh.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*C. Darwin*).

Type in B.M.

4. *Antarctia blanda*, Dejean.

Antarctia blanda, Dej. Spec. Coleopt. iii. p. 529 (1828)¹, and v. p. 805 (1831)²; Enderl. Kungl. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xlvi. no. 3, p. 9 (1912)³.

Antarctia maluchitica, Dej. Spec. Coleopt. iii. p. 534¹; Guérin, Voyage 'Coquille,' ii. 2, p. 59, t. i. fig. 14 (1830)⁵.

Antarctia latigastrica, Curtis, Trans. Linn. Soc. xviii. p. 194 (♀) (1839) (nec Dejean)⁶.

Antarctia quadricollis, Solier, in Gay's Hist. Chile, iv. p. 246 (1849)⁷.

Hab. FALKLANDS [Iles Malouines^{1,4,5}] (*C. Darwin*, *Col. A. M. Reid*, *C. J. C. Pool*, *M. Cameron*), Port Stanley³; TIERRA DEL FUEGO (*C. Darwin*), Useless Bay, Nose Peak, Rio McClelland (*R. Crawshay*); CHILE^{2,7}, Valle del Lago Blanco (*Kostowsky*), Port Famine⁶ (*C. Darwin*, *Copt. King*).

There are upwards of thirty specimens of this species in the Museum—sixteen from the Falklands and the rest from various places in Tierra del Fuego or Chile. It is separable from the commoner *A. nitida*, Guér., as here interpreted, by the narrower, subquadrate prothorax, the sides of which are distinctly sinuate before the base and the hind angles subrectangular, the less parallel, posteriorly widened elytra, with their apices more produced and more deeply sinuate externally, the paler tibiæ and tarsi, &c. The general coloration is much more uniform in the two sexes—green, bluish green, or obscure violaceous, no cupreous or brassy examples occurring in the series before me. The male has joints 1-3 of the anterior tarsi less dilated, and the intermediate tibiæ less sinuate, than in the same sex of *A. nitida*. The antennæ and legs are similarly coloured, and the prosternal process margined laterally, in the two forms. *A. annulicornis*, Curtis, type ♀, from Port Famine &c., Straits of Magellan, is a closely allied, more obscurely coloured insect. The

Antarctia recorded by Curtis from Port Famine under the name *A. latigastrica*, Dej., is a ♀ of *A. blanda*. Guérin's figure of the latter was taken from a specimen from Concepcion, Chile. Bates recorded in 1871 the capture of many specimens of *A. blanda* and *A. malachitica* by Capt. Macey in the Falklands. *A. racovitzai*, Rousseau, based on a single specimen (♀, to judge from his figure) from Lapataia, Beagle Canal, must come very near *A. blanda*.

5. *Antarctia nitida*, Guérin.

Antarctia nitida, Guérin, Voyage 'Coquille,' ii. 2, p. 59, t. i. fig. 10 (1830)¹.

Var. *Antarctia chalybea*, Blanch. Voyage Pôle Sud, iv. p. 38, Atlas, t. iii. fig. 3 (1853)².

Antarctia glauca, Blanch. loc. cit. p. 39, t. iii. fig. 4³.

? *Antarctia anodon*, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1883, p. 485⁴.

Antarctia blanda, Enderl. Kungl. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xlviii. no. 3, p. 9, t. i. fig. 9 (? ♂ nec ♀) (1912) (part.) (nec Dejean)⁵.

Var. *Antarctia rimosa*, Enderl. loc. cit.⁵

Hab. FALKLANDS [Iles Malouines¹], Lafonia near Port Darwin ('*Challenger*'⁷ *Exped.*: ♂), Port Stanley^{5 6} (*Col. A. M. Reid, C. J. C. Pool, M. Cameron*: ♂ ♀); OBSERVATION ISL.⁵; TIERRA DEL FUEGO (*C. Darwin*: ♂), Nose Peak and Useless Bay (*R. Crawshay*: ♂ ♀); PATAGONIA, Port Desire and Santa Cruz (*C. Darwin*: ♂); S. CHILE, Port Famine^{2 3}, Punta Arenas⁴ [Sandy Bay] (*J. J. Walker, Mus. Brit.*: ♂ ♀), Possession Bay (*Mus. Brit.*: ♂), Valle del Lago Blanco (*Koslowsky*: ♀).

Guérin's description of *A. nitida* must have been taken from the common Falkland *Antarctia* figured by Enderlein under the name *A. blanda*, a very different insect, though they are treated as forms of one by the last-named author. The rough figure given by Guérin, however, does not show the strongly rounded sides of the prothorax, characteristic of the present species, while that of Blanchard (of *A. glauca*) agrees well in this respect. The series of about 100 examples before me, including many from Tierra del Fuego, Chile, and Patagonia, and a still larger number from the Falklands, shows great variation in colour (much as in a series of the variable *Harpalus æneus*, F., of the Palearctic region)—æneous, cupreo-æneous (especially in ♀), green, bluish-green, or, rarely, blue or violaceous. *A. chalybea*, Blanch., from Port Famine, *A. anodon*, Fairm., from Punta Arenas, and *A. rimosa*, Enderl., from Port Stanley, are almost certainly synonymous with it. *A. rimosa* is based upon a single

example (sex not stated) with the elytral interstices somewhat convex, a form also to be found now and then amongst the specimens occurring on the mainland. The male has joints 1-3 of the anterior tarsi considerably widened, and the intermediate tibiæ curved, as well as strongly sinuate within. The basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi are more or less testaceous. The third elytral interstice usually has two or three small pores along the apical half, sometimes indistinct or wanting.

This insect, according to Mr. Cameron, is common on the sea-shore at Port Stanley.

6. *Dormeyeria audouini*, Guérin.

Hab. FALKLANDS [Iles Malouines], Soledad Bay, Port Stanley, and Hooker's Point : STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

This Trechid and the following species, placed by Enderlein under his new genus *Dormeyeria*, are apparently not represented in the Museum.

7. *Dormyeria soledadina*, Guérin.

Hab. FALKLANDS [Iles Malouines], Soledad Bay, Port Stanley, and Seal Cove.

8. *Trechus antarcticus*, Guérin.

Hab. FALKLANDS [Iles Malouines] (*C. Darwin*, *R. Vallentin*, *C. J. C. Pool*), Port Stanley (*M. Cameron*) ; TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Navarin Isl. (*C. Darwin*) ; PATAGONIA.

A long series seen, including one specimen from Navarin Island.

9. *Merizodus maceyi*, Bates.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*C. Darwin*, *Capt. Macey*, *J. Macgillivray*, *R. Vallentin*, *C. J. C. Pool*), Port Stanley (*Col. A. M. Reid*, *M. Cameron*) ; TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Picton Isl., Beagle Channel (sec. *Fairmaire*), &c.

More abundant in the Falklands than *T. antarcticus*, and apparently occurring in company with it. The Museum received a long series of it in 1851 from *J. Macgillivray*.

Dytiscidæ.

10. *Lancetes flavoscutatus*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*R. Vallentin*, *M. Cameron*), Speedwell Isl., Halfway Cove (*type*, ♀).

I have seen three males and three females of this species. It is probably a form of the variable *L. (Dytiscus) varius*, F., the fragmentary Patagonian type (♀) of which is still preserved in the Banksian Collection at the British Museum. Darwin captured a pair of the latter at Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Staphylinidæ.

11. *Arpediomimus falklandicus*, Cameron.

Arpediopsis falklandica, Cameron, Ent. Monthly Mag. liii. p. 124 (June 1917).

Arpediomimus falklandicus, Cameron, *loc. cit.* p. 277 (Dec. 1917).

Hab. FALKLANDS, Port Stanley (*M. Cameron*).

Found in decaying kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) in Dec. 1914. This genus is placed by its describer in a new group, "Arpediomimi." The generic name first used was found to be preoccupied in Staphylinidæ.

12. *Quelius mesomelinus*, Marsham.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*R. Vallentin*).

A cosmopolitan insect. One specimen only taken. It has been recorded from Australia, New Zealand, Peru, &c.

13. *Antarctophytosus darwini*, F. Waterh.

Phytosus darwini, F. Waterh. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xiv. p. 531 (1878).

Paraphytosus atriceps, Cameron, Ent. Monthly Mag. liii. p. 125 (June 1917) (nec Waterh.).

Antarctophytosus darwini, Cameron, *loc. cit.* p. 233 (Oct. 1917).

Hab. FALKLANDS (*C. Darwin*): CROZET IS.

Found by Mr. Cameron on sandy beaches in the Falklands in dry root-masses of "kelp" in Dec. 1914. Included in Enderlein's list under the name *Phytosus darwini*.

Type in B.M.

Silphidæ.

14. *Catops falklandicus*, F. Waterh.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*C. Darwin*), Port Stanley (*M. Cameron*); TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Rio McClelland, San Sebastian (*R. Crawshay*), Gable Isl.

Three specimens (♂ ♂ ♀) of this species were captured by Mr. Cameron at Port Stanley.

Type in B.M.

Byrrhidæ.

15. *Chalciosphærium solox*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS, Port Louis.

Type captured on July 25th, 1902. Not represented in B.M.

16. *Chalciosphærium enderleini*, sp. n.

Oval, very convex, shining, æneous or greenish-æneous above, æneo-piceous beneath, the antennæ and legs in great part piceous; somewhat thickly clothed with long, erect, bristly, brownish hairs (all easily abraded), the under surface and legs also pubescent; the head and prothorax rather closely and conspicuously, the elytra more sparsely and irregularly, punctate; beneath very closely, the metasternum more sparsely, punctured, the concave pro- and epipleura much smoother. Head large, broad; antennæ rapidly widening outwards, joints 6–10 strongly transverse, 11 ovate, about as long as 9 and 10 united, 7–11 forming an elongate, lax club. Prothorax rapidly narrowing from the base forward, the sides (viewed laterally) almost straight, the hind angles sharp. Scutellum wanting. Elytra moderately long, rapidly, arcuately narrowing from the base, somewhat acuminate at the tip. Prosternal process broad, rounded at the apex, which is received in a smooth deep cavity in the mesosternum. Tarsi with a narrow pencil of hairs at the apex of the third joint beneath, the fourth joint very small. *Ædeagus*: lateral lobes very long and acuminate, the long penis-sheath also acuminate and curved downward at the tip.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab. FALKLAND IS. (*Th. Havers*), Port Stanley [type, ♂] (*M. Cameron*).

Described from a perfect male captured by Mr. Cameron in Dec. 1914. Two others, imperfect and abraded (♀ ♀?), found in the Falklands in 1860, and presented by Mr. Havers to the British Museum in 1873, seem to belong to the same species. The unique type of the genus, *C. solox*, is a larger and broader insect (length $3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.), and much more rounded at the sides (to judge from Enderlein's figure), and it has a long lobe or spiniform process at the apex of the

third tarsal joint beneath. *C. enderleini* agrees with *C. solox* in having no visible scutellum, both doubtless being apterous. The present insect has the general facies of a *Simplocaria*, except that the elytra are without trace of striæ.

Lathridiidae.

17. *Lathridius malouinensis*, sp. n.

Elongate, somewhat depressed, moderately shining, the head and prothorax ferruginous, the elytra testaceous, obliquely nigro-bifasciate (the fasciæ varying in development, sometimes more or less coalescent and leaving only the apex and a humeral patch testaceous), the antennæ (the club excepted) and legs testaceous, the terminal joint of the tarsi more or less infusate, the under surface in great part piceous. Head densely, rather coarsely punctate, grooved down the middle and also towards the sides, the eyes small, rounded, the temples about equalling them in length; antennal club 3-jointed, the terminal joint obliquely truncate at the tip. Prothorax much longer than broad, strongly explanate at the sides anteriorly, deeply constricted and transversely grooved before the base, the caducous membranous margin broad; the surface roughly punctate, bicostate on the disc (appearing deeply sulcate down the middle). Elytra long, oval, somewhat acuminate at the tip, extending well beyond the abdomen, the humeri not prominent; with rows of closely placed coarse punctures, the interstices narrow, 3 and 5, and also 7 at the base, costate.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 mm.

Hab. FALKLAND IS., Port Stanley (*M. Cameron*).

Numerous examples, found on the flowers of an introduced *Ulex*, on Dec. 9th, 1914. This species belongs to the section *Coinomus*, Thoms. It is much more depressed than the somewhat similarly coloured *L. bifasciatus*, Reitt. (= *nigromaculatus*, Blackb.), from Australia, and has more even, relatively longer, oval elytra. Reitter and Belon have described various allied forms from Chile, but the Falkland insect does not accord with any of them. This *Lathridius* may have been introduced into the islands with the plant upon which it was found. Some of them, like *L. nodifer*, Westw. (= *antipedum*, White), are cosmopolitan. The genus is not included in Enderlein's list, 1912.

Tenebrionidæ.

18. *Darwinella amaroides*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*R. Vullentin*), Fox Bay.

Enderlein records the capture of seven specimens at Fox Bay in March 1902. There is an example of it in the Museum. A monotypic genus.

19. *Parahelops quadricollis*, C. O. Waterh.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*C. Darwin*, *Col. A. M. Reid*, *C. J. C. Pool*), Port Stanley (*M. Cameron*), Cannila Creek, Port Darwin, Goose Green, Seal Cove, Port Louis; TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Hardy Peninsula (*C. Darwin*).

There is a long series of this species from the Falklands in the Museum, and two specimens from the Hardy Peninsula.

Type in B.M. An addition to Enderlein's Fuegian list.

20. *Parahelops haversi*, C. O. Waterh.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*Th. Havers*), Fox Bay.

Apparently a much rarer insect than *P. quadricollis*, represented in the Museum by two specimens only, including the type.

Pythidæ.

21. *Poophylax falklandica*, Champ.

Poophylax falklandica, Champ. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xvii. pp. 311, 312 (April 1916).

Hab. FALKLANDS (*H. N. Sullivan*).

Found in numbers (dead), in 1915, in seeds of tussac-grass, *Poa flabellata*, sent from the Islands for the purpose of attempting to introduce the plant into Scotland.

Type in B.M.

Chrysomelidæ.

22. *Luperus marginalis*, Allard.

Hab. FALKLANDS.

The type of this Galerucid was received from M. Pipitz of Graz. The locality seems to require confirmation.

Curculionidæ.

23. *Hypera bidentata*, sp. n.

Oval, convex, fusco-testaceous; the prothorax and elytra variegated with a dense clothing of rounded, whitish, ochraceous, and dark brown adpressed scales—the darker scales on the elytra condensed into an oblique mark on the disc of each before the middle, the ochraceous scales on the prothorax (oval on the disc) forming a large dorsal patch, interrupted by a faint whitish median line, and those on the elytra mainly placed on the dorsum and suture, and almost enclosing a rather large oblique postmedian whitish patch—intermixed with erect pallid scattered setæ, which are uniseriately arranged down each of the elytral interstices; the head, flanks of elytra, and under surface with hair-like pallid scales, the antennæ and legs with bristly hairs; the entire surface densely, finely punctate. Head flattened between the eyes; rostrum very stout, short, straight, not carinate; antennæ rather short, joints 5-7 of funiculus transverse, the scape reaching to the posterior margin of the eyes. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, a little wider at base than at apex. Elytra oval, acuminate at tip, flattened on the disc anteriorly, finely punctato-striate, the fifth interstice with a large conical tubercle at its point of termination. Metathoracic episterna narrow. Legs long, comparatively slender.

Length (excl. head) $5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. FALKLANDS, East Island (*Col. A. M. Reid*, Nov. 1908-Feb. 1909).

One specimen, slightly immature, with the vestiture in perfect condition. This insect is provisionally referred to *Hypera*, and may have to be removed from it when more material is available for examination. The genus *Hypera* (*Phytonomus*) is not included in Kolbe's Magellanic list, but one or two forms have been recorded from Argentina and Chile. The presence of conical tubercles on the elytra and the rather large scales on the upper surface (which completely hide the sculpture) are characters foreign to the genus *Hypera*. The prothorax is without ocular lobes, and the species cannot therefore be placed under *Listroderes*.

24. *Listroderes lemniscatus*, Quoy et Gaimard.

Curculio lemniscatus, Quoy et Gaim. Voyage 'Uranie,' Zool. p. 549, t. lxxxii. fig. 4 (1824)¹.

Cylydrorhinus lemniscatus, Guérin, Voyage 'Coquille,' ii. 2, p. 119 (1830)²; Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 304³.

Cylydrorhinus [*lemniscatus*], Guérin, Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 374⁴.

Hab. FALKLANDS [Malouines³], Baie de Chiens Marins¹ [Sea Dog's Bay] (*Quoy et Gaimard*).

This insect, the type of *Cylydrorhinus*, Guér., must be very like the one from Port Famine figured by Blanchard in 1853 under the name *C. lineatus*, differing from it in the more rounded sides of the prothorax and the narrowly albolineate elytra. Guérin³ gave the correct locality for it in 1839, a fact overlooked by subsequent writers. In the enlarged Falkland map of the "Voyage of the 'Beagle'" there is shown a "Sea Dog Island" in W. Falkland, and the Bay of that name is doubtless not far distant.

25. *Listroderes biangulatus*, sp. n.

Elongate, broad, robust, shining; nigro-piceous, the tarsi, tibiæ, and antennæ sometimes reddish; above densely clothed with narrow, sericeous, adpressed, hair-like scales, which are bronze-brown on the greater part of the surface, the head and prothorax along the sides, the scutellum, and the suture, a submarginal stripe, and the inferior margin of the elytra, and sometimes several scattered spots on the disc of the latter, with similar whitish or brownish-white scales, the vestiture of the under surface sparser and paler, the ventral segments 1-4 with a transverse pallid patch on each side; the upper surface densely, finely, rugulose, the under surface a little more sparsely, punctate. Rostrum very stout, short, widened outwards, sharply carinate down the middle, and obliquely sulcate on each side of this in front of the feeble basal constriction, the scrobes limited above by a prominent ridge. Antennæ with joints 2-7 of the funiculus rapidly diminishing in length, 5-7 strongly transverse. Prothorax broad, short, uneven, biangularly explanate at the sides, constricted at the base. Elytra long, regularly convex, oval, deeply punctato-striate, the interstices equal in width, more or less arched, the apices sometimes obsolete mucronate. Ventral segment 1 excavate in the middle in ♂.

Length 13-14 (excl. head), breadth 6½-7 mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. FALKLANDS (*Th. Havers, Col. A. M. Reid, C. J. C. Pool*), Port Stanley (*R. Vallentin*).

Seven specimens. This is another species resembling the insect from Port Famine figured by Blanchard under the name *Cylydrorhinus lineatus**, differing from it in the finely punctate prothorax, with the sides more strongly explanate and biangulate, the much finer seriate punctures on the elytra, and the sides, inferior margin, and suture only of the latter (instead of the alternate interstices) albo-lineate. *C. tessellatus*, Guér., from Port Famine and Punta Arenas, is another allied form, with the margins of the prothorax less angulate, and the seriate punctures on the elytra coarser and less approximate, than in the present species. The type of the genus *Cylydrorhinus*, *C. lemniscatus*, has the sides of the prothorax rounded, and the lateral expansion cannot therefore be used as a character by which to separate it from *Listroderes*, as has been done by Lacordaire. According to a label attached to the specimen of *L. biangulatus* received from Mr. Rupert Vallentin in 1899, this insect is known in the Falklands as the "Peat-beetle of the Malvinas."

26. *Listroderes bicaudatus*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*W. E. Wright, Th. Havers, R. Vallentin, C. J. C. Pool*), Port Stanley (*Col. A. M. Reid*), Port Darwin, Goose Green (*Enderlein*).

The fourteen examples of this species before me, including one received by the Museum in 1842, show considerable variation in the elytral markings, some of them having a distinct sutural stripe, and a narrower line down the third and fifth interstices, in addition to various scattered spots, of greyish hair-like scales, such specimens nearly agreeing with the figure of *L. (C.) lemniscatus*, one only being spotted and non-lineate as shown in Enderlein's plate. The prothorax is almost rounded at the sides in one example, subangulate in others. The elytra are long, convex, oval, rather coarsely, conspicuously, punctato-striate, with the interstices 3 and 5 more or less raised and a little narrower than the others; the apices are produced into a stouter and blunter tooth in the ♀ than in the ♂, as is often the case in this genus. The first ventral segment is excavate down the middle in ♂.

* Renamed *C. confuseanus* by Berg in 1899.

27. *Listroderes compressiventris*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*Th. Havers, R. Vallentin*), Seal Cove and Port Louis (*Enderlein*), Port Stanley (*Col. A. M. Reid, M. Cameron*).

Described from three examples. The thirteen others in the British Museum are mostly in poor condition, few of them showing the pallid oblique streak on the sides of the elytra towards the apex which is indicated in Enderlein's figure. Recognizable amongst its allies by the apically compressed, subacuminate, convex, elongate elytra, which, viewed in profile, appear abruptly declivous at the apex, this being due to the thickening of the suture before the tip. The male has the first ventral segment deeply excavate down the middle. There is an indication of a smooth median line on the prothorax in all the specimens before me, including three males.

28. *Listroderes nordenskiöldi*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS, Port Darwin, Seal Cove, and Port Stanley (*Enderlein*), W. Falkland (*R. Vallentin*).

Described from nine examples, presumably all males. Two females before me seem to belong to this species, these having the prothorax and under surface densely, finely punctate, almost granulate, and the squamosity of the elytra variegated with irregular rows of whitish spots, the cinereous hairs on the under surface long and adpressed. The apices of the elytra are not produced.

29. *Listroderes griseonotatus*, sp. n.

♂. Elongate, moderately convex, dull above, shining beneath, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, tarsi, and tips of the femora ferruginous; sparsely, finely griseo-pubescent, the pubescence becoming closer at the sides of the elytra and clustered into oblong spots on their disc, and also condensed into a faint sinuous submarginal line on the prothorax; above densely, finely, shallowly, beneath very sparsely, punctate. Rostrum short, stout, a little widened outwards, rugosely, confluent punctate, with a sharp median carina and an indication of another one on each side exterior to this. Head foveate and somewhat depressed between the eyes, the antennal scape reaching to a little beyond them, the vertex simply punctate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, widest before the

middle, narrowed behind. Elytra long, oval, broadly produced at the tip, the apices each with a small dentiform projection above the obtuse apical angle; somewhat flattened on the disc, and uneven towards the sides and tip, with rows of rather large shallow punctures, the interstices 3 and 5 towards the apex, and 7 for the greater part of its length, convex or subcostate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 deeply excavate in the middle.

Length (excl. head) 9, breadth 4 mm.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*W. E. Wright*).

One specimen, received by the Museum in 1842. Very like *L. nordenskiöldi*, Enderl., and with similarly griseo-maculate elytra (except that the small spots on the disc are less numerous and more elongate), differing from that insect in its more depressed form, the very sparsely punctate shining under surface, the less densely punctate, smoother prothorax, and the wholly ferruginous antennæ and tarsi. The rudimentary wings are barely 2 mm. in length.

30. *Listroderes bracteatus*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*Th. Havers & R. Vallentin*, in *Mus. Brit.*; *Mus. Oxon.*), Port Stanley (*Enderlein*, *Col. A. M. Reid*, *M. Cameron*).

Described from two examples captured on Feb. 22nd, 1902. There are a dozen specimens of it in the British Museum and two abraded individuals in the Oxford Museum. *L. bracteatus* has the general facies of a large elongate *Hypera*. It is thickly clothed above with small yellowish-brown scales, with scattered, short, bristly hairs intermixed, these latter being decumbent on the prothorax, and semi-erect and seriatly arranged on the elytra. The prothorax has a conspicuous line of opalescent or metallic scales down the centre and an angulate pallid line towards the outer margin. In two of the specimens before me the small pallid oblique streak on the third elytral interstice beyond the middle is extended outwards, forming with the one on the opposite wing-case a common V-shaped mark, much as in *L. falklandicus*, Enderl., to judge by the figure given by the author. The male has the first ventral segment moderately excavate in the middle.

31. *Listroderes gibber*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*Mus. Brit.*), Port William, Sparrow Cove (*Enderlein*).

Described from a single example (? ♀) captured on March 2nd, 1902. A ♀, ex coll. Pascoe, with a conspicuous, dentiform projection at the apex of each elytron, and the alternate interstices raised, a sharply 5-carinate rostrum, and the body finely pubescent, dull above and very shining beneath, seems to be referable to *L. gibber*. Two males in the Museum, smaller, narrower, and with the apices of the elytra unarmed, will probably prove to belong to the same species.

32. *Listroderes divaricatus*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS, Seal Cove.

Described from a single example, taken on March 13th, 1902. Not represented in B.M.

33. *Listroderes rulsus*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS, Port Darwin, Goose Green.

Described from three examples, taken on March 6th, 1902. Not represented in B.M.

34. *Listroderes falklandicus*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS, Hooker's Point, Port William, Seal Cove, Port Stanley.

Not recognized amongst the material before me. Apparently very like *L. bracteatus*, but with hair-like vestiture instead of rounded scales.

35. *Listroderes abditus*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS, Fox Bay.

Described from four examples, found in March 1902. A smaller form than any of its allies in the same islands. Not represented in B.M.

36. *Listroderes salebrosus*, Enderlein.

? *Listroderes salebrosus*, Enderl. Kungl. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xlviii. no. 3, p. 20, t. ii. fig. 13¹.

♂. Elongate, rather narrow, opaque above, shining beneath, varying in colour (according to maturity) from nigro-piceous to reddish-brown, the elytra sometimes obscurely rufescent with blackish markings, finely pubescent; above densely, finely, rugulose, the elytra very shallowly, punctate; beneath

sparsely, finely, the flanks of the prothorax coarsely, punctate. Rostrum short, stout, widened outwards, feebly or obsoletely 5-carinate. Head foveate in the middle between the eyes. Antennæ with joints 3-7 of the funiculus short, 1 and 2 elongate. Prothorax transverse, rounded or feebly sinuate or subangulate at the sides, narrowed behind, uneven, the two depressions on the anterior portion of the disc separated by a raised median line. Elytra elongate, gradually narrowing from about the middle, and broadly produced at the apex, the apices conjointly rounded; with series of coarse shallow punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices somewhat convex; each elytron with two oblique ridges on the disc beyond the middle (extending from the fifth interstice to near the suture, the anterior one inconspicuous or evanescent, the subapical one sharply raised and terminating in a prominent tubercle on the interstices 2 and 5), and a large subtriangular tubercle before the tip. Ventral segment 1 with a broad, deep, transversely rugose excavation in the middle. Tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

♀. Broader; the elytra more rounded at the sides, with the subapical tubercles larger and longer, the inner one on the second oblique ridge produced into a long spiniform process on each side of the suture, the apices distinctly caudate. Tibiæ less sinuate within.

Length (excl. head) 7-10, breadth 3-4 $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hub. FALKLANDS (*Th. Havers*, *R. Vallentin*, *C. J. C. Pool*), Port Stanley¹ (*Col. A. M. Reid*), Hooker's Point¹, Port Darwin¹, Seal Cove¹.

Enderlein apparently did not know the ♀ of this species, if it has been correctly identified by me. His figure (♂) is apparently inaccurate, and the insect is here redescribed from a series of twenty examples—eleven males and nine females. The sexual difference in the development of the elytral tubercles is remarkable, these being longer and larger in ♀ than in ♂: a somewhat similar peculiarity has been observed in the Patagonian genus *Sysciophthalmus*, Heller (1906). *L. (Elytrogonus) varicosus*, Blanch., from Port Famine, to judge from the figure, may be an allied form*.

37. *Reichertia exseulpticollis*, Enderlein.

Hub. FALKLANDS (*Th. Havers*, *R. Vallentin*), Port Darwin (*Enderlein*), Port Stanley (*Enderlein*, *Col. A. M. Reid*).

* The type of *E. varicosus* is stated to have been accidentally destroyed by the artist employed by Blanchard.

The seventeen specimens of this insect before me, including several males, exhibit considerable variation in the elytral markings: three only ($\sigma\sigma$) have an interrupted submarginal stripe of pallid scales (a character used by Enderlein in his table of the species); others have small scattered patches of pallid scales along the rows of punctures; others, dirtier, have the vestiture uniformly dark brown. The oblique dilatation of the elytral humeri is more pronounced in the σ than in the ♀ . The penis-sheath is broad and acuminate, and the first ventral segment transversely hollowed anteriorly, in σ . The eight examples received by the Museum from Mr. Havers in 1873 were captured in 1860. A specimen (σ) in the same collection, from that of Bowring, is labelled "Am. bor. Dupont," obviously in error, as the insect is precisely like those from the Falklands.

38. *Reichertia insquamæa*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS, Fox Bay.

Described from two specimens found in March 1902. These seem to be partially abraded females of *R. exsculpticollis*, the sexes of which were not identified by Enderlein.

39. *Reichertia scabra*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*Th. Havers, Col. A. M. Reid, G. J. C. Pool*), Port Stanley (*Enderlein, M. Cameron*), Port Darwin, Seal Cove (*Enderlein*).

About a dozen examples before me seem to belong to this species. They are considerably smaller than *R. exsculpticollis* (length $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm., exclusive of head), and have the anterior margin of the prothorax a little straighter, and the oblique humeral dilatation of the elytra less prominent, at least in σ . Clean specimens show numerous small subquadrate patches of pallid scales on the elytra, giving a mottled appearance to their surface. The tuberculiform elevations towards the apex tend to become longitudinally confluent in most of them. Enderlein's figure is unsatisfactory, if the insect has been correctly identified by me.

40. *Falklandius brachyomma*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS, Port Stanley (*Enderlein, M. Cameron*).

Described from two examples captured in 1902. Seven males and two females were taken by Mr. Cameron at the

same locality in 1914. The male has the first ventral segment very broadly and deeply excavate down the middle. Two of the species of this genus have the general facies of *Exomias*.

41. *Falklandius turbificatus*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS (*C. Darwin, Th. Havers*). Port William, Sparrow Cove (*Enderlein*).

There are five specimens of this species in the Museum, including four captured by Darwin.

42. *Falklandius suffodens*, Enderlein.

Hab. FALKLANDS, near Hooker's Point.

Not represented in the collections before me.

43. *Falklandius inæqualis*, sp. n.

Oblong-obovate, piceous or reddish brown, the antennæ and legs paler; variegated above with a dense clothing of small brownish and white, imbricate scales—the white scales condensed in one specimen into a faint submarginal line on the prothorax and various small patches on the elytra—intermixed with numerous short semierect setæ, the under surface finely pubescent; the entire surface densely, very finely punctate, the prothorax with rather coarse punctures intermixed, the seriate punctures on the elytra also coarse. Rostrum very stout, short, widened outwards, without groove or carina above. Eyes rather large, transverse, depressed. Antennæ with joint 1 of funiculus about as long as 2-4 united, 4-7 transverse, the scape reaching the posterior margin of the eyes. Prothorax about as long as broad, somewhat produced in the middle anteriorly, feebly rounded at the sides, distinctly compressed towards the apex, uneven on the disc, and obsoletely, interruptedly carinate down the middle. Elytra oblong-oval, much wider than the prothorax, the striæ slightly sinuate, the alternate interstices interruptedly costate, the others somewhat convex. Legs stout, the tibiæ strongly sinuate within. Prosternum broadly arcuato-emarginate in front.

Length (excl. head) 3, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{3}{5}$ mm. (σ ♀.)

Hab. FALKLANDS, Port Stanley (*Col. A. M. Reid, M. Cameron*).

Three examples, the one found by Mr. Cameron slightly

immature and showing the sculpture and variegated vestiture much better than the two others captured some years previously by Colonel Reid. This insect has the structural characters of *F. brachyomma* and *turbificatus*, Enderl., but it is very different from them in general appearance, resembling a *Cenopsis* or *Trachyphlæus*. It is just possible that the three specimens before me are referable to *F. suffodens*, Enderl., the type of which was from Hooker's Point; but as the author says nothing about the uneven subcarinate prothorax, &c., and the Port Stanley insect is very different from his figure, it must be treated as distinct.

HAVERSIA, gen. nov.

Rostrum strongly curved, stout, thickened at the base, about reaching the posterior margin of the anterior coxæ, the scrobes lateral, deep, extending from the middle to the eyes; antennæ with a 7-jointed funiculus, 2-7 short, the club acuminate-ovate, with distinct sutures, the scape reaching the eyes; head rather small, convex; eyes transverse; prothorax without ocular lobes, truncate at base; scutellum triangular, covered by the elytra; elytra elongate, acuminate at tip, obliquely cut off at base, the humeri obtuse; anterior and intermediate coxæ contiguous; posterior coxæ separated by the long abdominal process; metasternum short, not so long as the lateral portions of ventral segment 1, the episterna narrow; mesothoracic epimera small, narrow, not ascending; ventral segments 1 and 2 equal in length laterally, connate at middle, 3 and 4 short, together barely as long as 2, the first suture sinuous, the others straight; legs short, stout, the femora much thickened, the tibiæ subangulate at apex externally; tarsi broad, joints 1-3 spongy-pubescent beneath, 1 and 2 transverse, 3 strongly bilobed, the claws small, stout, free; body elongate, densely clothed with shining scales, apterous.

Type, *H. albolimbata*.

The insect taken as the type of this genus has the general facies of a small *Lixus*. It is probably best placed near the subaquatic American genus *Endalus*, Lec., and it may have similar habits. The elytra are more acuminate and the tarsi broader than in the Palæartic genus *Mecinus*. For the present *Haversia* must be referred to the "Eriirrhinides." The species may have been introduced in some way into the Falklands, but this is hardly likely to be the case.

44. *Haversia albolimbata*, sp. n.

Elongate, convex, narrow, acuminate posteriorly, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi rufescent; above densely clothed with shining, adpressed scales, which are coppery-brown in colour, except along the sides of the prothorax and elytra, around the eyes, on a median line on the prothorax, and on the hidden scutellum, where they are wholly whitish, the scales on the under surface smaller, whitish, those on the upper surface of the femora cupreous; densely, finely punctate, above and beneath. Rostrum densely punctate, substriate, and squamose at the base, bare and almost smooth thence to the tip. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front and behind, margined at the base. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, parallel to near the middle, and rapidly narrowed thence to the apex, margined at the base, feebly punctato-striate, the interstices flat. Ventral segments 1 and 2 sulcate down the middle.

Length (excl. head) $3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂.)

Hab. FALKLANDS (*Th. Havers*).

Two specimens received by the Museum in 1873, both injured by pinning, one with the vestiture intact. The scales on the upper surface are so closely placed as to completely hide the sculpture, as in various species of somewhat similarly coloured *Tychius* and *Sibinia*.

Horsell, Dec. 1917.

XIX.—*On small Mammals from Salta and Jujuy collected by Mr. E. Budin.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

THE British Museum has recently received a collection of Mammals made in Salta and Jujuy by Mr. E. Budin, to whom we were indebted for those from Jujuy described in 1913*. This further collection contains so many species of interest that a list of it seems worthy of publication.

The specimens come from two distinct localities—one, Manuel Elordi, comparatively lowland (500 m.), on the western Chaco country of the Upper Vermejo, and the other, Leon, on the hill-country to the north-west of Jujuy town, at an altitude of 1500 metres. The animals obtained

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xi. p. 136 (1913).